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The Pittsburgh Gazette

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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, *IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.*

THE subscribers having closed their partnership, are desirous to have all their accounts settled—they call ONCE MORE upon those indebted to them to make payment.

DENNY & BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, November 4, 1801.

N. B. The business is continued and a fresh supply of GOODS just opened, by

EBENEZER DENNY.

TO BE SOLD.

A TRACT of LAND, containing about 526 acres, about 18 miles from Pittsburgh, and within one mile of the old Pennsylvania road, on the waters of Brush creek, in Westmoreland county, bounded by lands of David Logan, James Irwin, and John Sampson. This is a valuable Tract of Land, and its local situation, being in the neighbourhood of several good mills, and convenient to the public roads, renders it a very desirable property. Any person inclining to purchase, will please to apply to Colonel JOHN IRWIN, of Brush Hill, near the premises, who will either shew it, or furnish an accurate description thereof; or to the subscriber in Philadelphia, who will make an indisputable title, clear of all incumbrance.

CHANDLER PRICE,
No. 214, South Front Street.

October 1801.

Found, among drift wood in the Ohio river, an old FLAT, with an iron chain about 11 feet long, fastened to it. The Flat is of little or no value. The owner may have his property by applying to the subscriber living four miles above Georgetown.

MICHAEL CHRISTLER.

November 4, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION, situate in Westmoreland county, at the mouth of Jacob's creek, on Youghiogeny river, containing 294 acres and three quarters, most part of which is rich bottom. There is a good farm house, &c. about 20 acres of the best timothy meadow, and 30 acres more of land cleared. There is a good mill seat on the tract, and it is one of the best stock farms in the country, as nearly 180 acres of the richest land in the world, may be easily watered and converted into meadow. There is a great plenty of fine fish, both in the creek and the river, and an orchard of 200 bearing apple trees, and several springs of excellent water. For terms apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, in Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1801.

TO BE LET,

For one or more Years.

A FARM, that borders on the Monongahela river, about 11 miles from Pittsburgh, with it, or separately, will be Let, a Still House, situate at a good spring on the same place, with two Stills, and all the distillery vessels. For terms apply to the subscriber living on the land, or to JAMES WELLS, in Pittsburgh.

ANDREW THOMPSON.

October 22, 1801.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given immediately.

A LARGE two story Frame House, situate on the bank of the Monongahela river, at the corner of Ferry Street, now occupied by the subscriber. There is a convenient Kitchen adjoining the house, together with a good garden and Stable. The House is in compleat repair, being lately new painted. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

JOHN NEVILL.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1801.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

HUMANITY AND GRATITUDE.

IN the reign of Queen Anne, of England, no courtier was more caressed than the noble butler, Duke of Ormond. Among other honors conferred upon him, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and in sailing with his attendants from Chester to Dublin, was overtaken by a violent storm, which drove them on the rocks of Anglesea, where they were wrecked. His Grace and part of his companions with difficulty saved their lives by swimming to the land.

The part of the Island where they came on shore was cold, barren and uncultivated; they travelled up some miles through a desart, and the first house they arrived at was the humble cottage of a poor curate. It was small, and indifferently furnished as every one would expect from the poverty of the place and a very scanty salary.

But the humanity and open-hearted hospitality of the curate and his wife made amends for all. Having kindled up a generous fire, they dried the garments of their weather-beaten guests, set before them the best fare their house afforded, and lodged them as they were able; and here they tarried till the storm was over.

Ormond was as much affected with the kind reception he had met with, as he was entertained with the peaceful contentment which reigned in this humble abode. He enquired the name of his host, which was Joseph R——. He asked some questions respecting his circumstances; and on his departure promised to remember him: his secretary at the same time gave the curate directions where he might find his guests, if ever he should come to Dublin.

We are now to follow the noble Duke to his government, where that soon befel him, which has happened to many others in similar situations. Variety of business, pleasures and amusements, dissipated from his mind the remembrance of his humble generous benefactor, and the promise he had made him.

The curate waited long to hear from the Duke, but in vain. At length, roused by his wife, he resolved to push his fortune; and having equipped himself as decently as he could, set off for the Irish metropolis.

Though obscurely stationed, he was known to the dean as a man of no contemptible abilities, and of course was introduced to preach in the cathedral, where the Duke attended, with many of the nobility of the kingdom, and other persons of figure and distinction.

He had prepared a sermon to the purpose, and this was the text—Gen. xl. 23. *Yet did not the Chief Butler remember Joseph but forgot him.* He discoursed, as his text naturally led him, upon the sin of ingratitude, which he painted in lively colours, especially the ingratitude of the great and affluent, in forgetting the friendly offices they might, one time or other, have received from persons in humble life.

He observed, however, that this negligence might arise not so much from innate depravity of heart, as from particular causes; from deep engagements in business; from the amusement and dissipation of high life; perhaps from the many solicitations of mercenary sycophants, ever pressing to be heard.

He came to his application, and asked his honorable audience, whether some among them had not, in the vicissitude of human affairs, received important offices of friendship from people in far humbler circumstances, but blest with generous hearts: and whether they had, in no instance, forgotten such kindness, instead of rewarding it tenfold.

He brought up the case of shipwreck, where the affluent have often been dependent on the poor, and lead his hearers each to put the question to himself, "Was I ever in my life exposed to the rage of the merciless elements, where all nature seemed to conspire my destruction? Did I ever see my companions buried in the devouring deep, and myself brought safe to land with a surviving few? And did any poor, but contented man, with his kind-hearted wife, receive me with my shipwrecked associates, and warm and comfort us to the utmost of their power, and wished to have done much more; and never suffer us to depart, till serene skies and genial sunshine prepared our way? And have I suffered such benevolence to go unnoticed and unrewarded, and my benefactors to remain, perhaps to languish, under the pressure of friendless poverty."

Ormond was all attention; and his heart smote him, when on a closer examination of the features and countenance of the preacher, he recognized his generous landlord of Anglesea.—Turning to his secretary, is not this our honest friend Joseph? said the Duke. I believe it is, replied the secretary. Upon this, orders were instantly given to invite him to dine.

When he came into the Duke's presence, he frankly, confessed to him, tho' not without a modies blush or two, that he thought he had one opportunity in his life, to put him in mind of his promise, and had embraced it. You are a deserving, honest man, replied his Grace—and ordered an immediate enquiry into the vacancies of the church. A living of three hundred pounds a year was found vacant; and this his Lordship at once advanced him.

But how short-lived is human power! and how sudden, many times the transitions of fortune! At the accession of George I. Ormond was divested of all his honors—fled from a capital impeachment, and his whole fortune was seized by the crown. For some time the liberality of his friends supported him, but he ultimately fell into real poverty.

His old friend Joseph now remembered him. This grateful man, hearing of the Duke's misfortune, settled upon him, with the free consent of his wife, two hundred a year, out of the three hundred which the Duke, in his better days, had settled upon them. A first year's salary was accordingly remitted to their benefactor.

Surprised at the liberiality, his Grace wrote a particular detail of it to a nobleman at court, who, though a zealous partizan of another faction, maintained with him an inviolable friendship.

By his interest, Joseph was promoted to a living of five hundred a year; and would have rejoiced to make a generous addition to the Duke's support: But Ormond, in the mean time, had retired to that country.

"From whose bourne
"No traveller returns!"

And Joseph could relieve no more the misfortunes of his noble patron.

DESTRUCTION BY EARTHQUAKES,

DURING THE LAST CENTURY.

Art, empire, earth itself, to change are doom'd;
Earthquakes have rais'd to Heav'n the humble vale,
And gulph'd the mountains, mighty mass un'toom'd
And where the Atlantic rolls wide continents have bloom'd.

BEATTI.

IN the beginning of the last century there was a terrible earthquake, which in a quarter of an hour laid the whole country of Peru in ruins, to the extent of 300 leagues long, and 90 wide.

Palermo in Sicily was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and 600 people lost their lives, A. D. 1726.

Four whole provinces in China were swallowed up by an earthquake, A. D. 1731.

Avelino, a city of Naples, was destroyed by an earthquake, A. D. 1732.

Almost the whole kingdom of Chili, together with its capital, St. Jago, was swallowed up by an earthquake, A. D. 1739.

Galao, in Peru, was destroyed by an earthquake when all the inhabitants perished, excepting one man, who was standing on an eminence, and to whose relief the sea providentially threw a boat, A. D. 1746.

There was a terrible earthquake at Lima, which entirely destroyed that city, and in which 5000 people lost their lives. This earthquake continued from October the 27th to November 20th, 1746.

The city of Constantinople, in Turkey, was in a manner destroyed by an earthquake, and 3000 inhabitants killed, A. D. 1754.

Two thirds of the houses of Grand Cairo, and 40,000 inhabitants were swallowed up, A. D. 1754.

In the year 1755 most of the houses in Lisbon, and 30,000 inhabitants, were destroyed in about eight minutes. This terrible earthquake extended not less than 500 miles, and at the Azores Island 10,000 people were buried by it.

Damas, in Barbary, was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, when 60,000 inhabitants perished, A. D. 1759.

Truxillo, in Peru, was swallowed up by an earthquake, A. D. 1759.

There was an earthquake at Martinico, which destroyed 1600 persons, A. D. 1767.

Guatimala, in New Spain, was entirely swallowed up by an earthquake, and many thousands of its inhabitants perished, A. D. 1773.

At Taurus, in Persia, 15,000 houses were thrown down by an earthquake, and a great part of the inhabitants perished, A. D. 1780.

A great part of Calabria, in the island of Sicily, was destroyed by an earthquake, and 30,000 people lost their lives, A. D. 1783.

Ardschinscham, in Turkey, was destroyed by an earthquake, and 12,000 of the inhabitants were buried in the ruins, A. D. 1784.

A part of the island of Cuba, and 3000 persons were destroyed by an earthquake, A. D. 1791.

The aforementioned instances of destruction by earthquakes, within the period of a single century, justify the supposition of the poet, that "wide continents once bloomed where the Atlantic now rolls;" and the serious mind is led to exclaim with the Psalmist, "Come behold the works of the Lord, what desolations he hath made in the earth!"

Extract from a SPEECH of Mr. MADISON, now Secretary of the Department of State, delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 17th June, 1789.

(ON THE QUESTION FOR VESTING THE PRESIDENT WITH THE POWER OF REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.)

"EVERY thing relative to the merits of the question, as distinguished from a constitutional question, seems to turn on the danger of such a power vested in the President. But when I consider the checks under which he lies in the exercise of his power, I own to you I feel no apprehension but what arise from the danger incidental to the power itself; for dangers will be incidental to it, vest it where you please. I will now reiterate what was said before with respect to the mode of election, and the extreme improbability that any citizen will be selected from the mass of citizens who is not highly distinguished by his abilities and worth; in this alone we have no small security for the faithful exercise of this power. But throwing this out of the question, let us consider the restraints he will feel after he is placed in this elevated station. It is to be remarked, that the power in this case will not consist so much in continuing a *bad* man in office, as in the danger of displacing a *good* one. Perhaps the great danger, as has been observed, of abuse in the executive power, lies in the improper continuance of *bad* men in office; but the power we contend for will not enable him to do this; for if any unworthy man be continued in office by an unworthy President, the House of Representatives can at any time impeach him, and the Senate can remove him, whether the President chuses or not.——The *danger* then consists merely in this. The President *can displace from office, a man whose merits require that he should be continued in it.* What will be the motives which the President can feel for such *abuse* of his power, and the restraints that operate to prevent it? In the first place, *he will be impeachable by the house*, before the Senate, for such an act of *mal administration*; for I contend, that the *wanton removal of meritorious officers would subject him to impeachment, and removal from his own high trust.* But what can be his *motive for displaceing a worthy man?* It must be that he may fill the place with an *unworthy creature of his own.* Can he accomplish this end? No, he can place no man in the vacancy whom the Senate shall not approve; and if he should fill the vacancy with the man he might chuse, I am sure he would have little inducement to make an *improper removal.* Let us consider, the consequences: the injured man will be supported by the popular opinion, the community will take side with him against the President; it will facilitate those combinations, and give success to those exertions which will be pursued to prevent his re-election. To displace a man of *high merit*, and who from his station may be supposed a man of extensive influence, are considerations which will excite serious reflections before hand in the mind of any man who will fill the presidental chair, the friends of those individuals and the public sympathy will be against him. If this should not produce his *impeachment before the Senate*, it will amount to an *impeachment* before the community, who will have the power of punishment by refusing to re-elect him. But suppose this persecuted individual cannot obtain revenge in this mode, there are other mod

which he could make the situation of the president very inconvenient, if you suppose him resolutely bent on executing the dictates of resentment. If he had not influence enough to direct the vengeance of the whole community, he may probably be able to obtain an appointment in one or the other branch of the legislature; and being a man of weight, talents and influence, in either case he may prove to the president troublesome indeed.

"We have seen examples in the history of other nations, which justify the remark I now have made: though the prerogatives of the British king are great as his rank, and it is unquestionably known that he has a positive influence over both branches of the legislative body, yet there have been examples in which the appointment and removal of ministers have been found to be dictated by one or other of those branches. Now if this is the case with an hereditary monarch, possessed of those high prerogatives and furnished with so many means of influence; can we suppose a president elected for four years only, dependent upon the popular voice, *impeachable* by the legislature; little if at all distinguished for wealth, personal talents, or influence from the head of the department himself; I say, will he bid defiance to all these considerations, *and wantonly dismiss a meritorious and virtuous officer? Such abuse of power exceeds my conception: If any thing takes place in the ordinary course of business of this kind, my imagination cannot extend to it on any rational principles.*"

BY TUESDAY's MAIL.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, *September* 6.

THIS day arrived his Majesty's sloop of war La Mondovi, capt. Duff, from Egypt, with dispatches, in eight weeks and three days. The dispatches were from General Hiltchinson, in charge of Major Montresor; and Admiral Lord Keith, in charge of Captain Curry, who immediately set off for London with them. Arrived also the Hebe frigate from Egypt and Malta, with invalids, in nine weeks. The capitulation of Alexandria was daily expected when the Hebe sailed, the garrison being represented as in a starving condition.

PLYMOUTH, *September* 5.

Yesterday morning arrived here from Gibraltar, with dispatches, the Eling schooner, of 14 guns, commanded by Lieut. William Archbold. She also brought dispatches, dated the 16th ult. from the squadron under Rear-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, who was then cruising off Cadiz, with nine sail of the line, having been reinforced by Sir J. B. Warren, with a part of his squadron, from Egypt. The San Antonio, of 74 guns, lately captured and carried into Gibraltar, is nearly fitted for sea, and is to be attached to the squadron in the course of ten days or a fortnight, having been commissioned and manned from the different ships of war on that station. It is not understood that the Eling brings any information of consequence.

LISBON, *August* 12.

[*Extract of a letter.*]

"Since I had the pleasure of writing you last, the remainder of our valuable Brazil fleet from Mapanhon and Pernambuca, amounting to 35 sail, is safely arrived here.

"The French army still retain its position, and, what is very extraordinary, it is daily encreasing. General St. Cyr seems still to be determined on the conquest of Portugal. The Duc d'Alfoens is gone to the baths of the Caldas. His father-in-law, the lord chamberlain, the marquis de Marialva, has participated in his son-in-law's disgrace: he is dismissed from his post, and is retired to his estate at Ciotra. A niece of the marquis de Marialva is married to the chevalier de Almeida, late envoy in London, and now minister for foreign affairs.

"The only British ship of war here now is the Phaeton frigate, which is arrived from Gibraltar, and has brought several officers of the army and navy wounded in Egypt, who are going home to England.

"Besides the packet which is now bound to England, there is another here, (the Harlequin) which, if my information be correct, will be the last packet that will bring you news from me, as I am credibly informed that no other packet will be allowed to enter this from England."

HAMBURGH, *August* 28.

The last post from Russia, with the Petersburgh letters of the 7th ult. brings authentic intelligence that the French Brigadier General, Jullac, who has already had his audience of leave of the Emperor Alexander, suddenly received orders not to quit the Russian capital till the arrival of another minister from France. Count Markow, the new Russian ambassador destined to go to Paris, will not set out for a month or two, on his mission to France, as the courts of Petersburgh and Vienna wish first to see what turn the affair of indemnification is likely to take at the Diet at Ratisbon, before they send their new ambassadors.

LONDON, *September* 8.

Dispatches from Egypt have been brought to town this morning, by two officers who sailed from Aboukir on the 9th of July. It has not transpired that they relate any new event of importance.

Sir Borlase Warren is on his return to England, on account of ill health. Rear Admiral Pole is gone out to succeed him as second in command; and eventually Lord Keith —Lord Nelson's destination has been changed, and his Lordship is to remain at home, to guard our coasts.

We hear from Rotterdam that General Angereau is about to repair to Helvoetsluys, for the purpose of having a conference with Admiral De Winter, Commander in Chief of the Batavian fleet.

Mr. DAWSON in England.

DOVER, *September* 6.

An open boat, as a flag of truce, arrived here from Calais yesterday, with dispatches from Mr. Merry, and brought Mr. Dawson passenger; he is a member of the Congress of the United States of America, who has been over to settle the treaty between the two powers. I cannot learn that he brought any news of importance. Governor Johnstone is just arrived here, having the king's licence to embark from hence to France.—There is no neutral vessel here to carry him, it is therefore uncertain how he will go.

BRUSSELS, *August* 24.

Every thing is now in readiness on the coast of Picardy for the embarkation of a great number of troops, which will probably take place in the night. The circumstances of the expedition are kept very secret.

The Adjutants of the First Consul, and some confidential persons visit the ports, and give the necessary order. Between Boulogne and Dunkirk there are now assembled 25,000 troops.

There are here nine battalions of troops destined to serve on board the flotilla.

NEW-YORK, *November* 2.

Captain Fitch, of the ship Eugenia, who arrived here on Saturday evening in 37 days from Malaga, informs, that three days before he sailed, Mr. Kirkpatrick, the American Consul at Malaga, received a letter from Gibraltar, mentioning the CAPTURE OF A TRIPOLITAN CORSAIR, of 20 guns, by Captain Sterrett of the United States Schooner Enterprize, of 14 guns. The letter states, that the action was fought off Malta, and continued for two hours, in which the Corsair had upwards of thirty men killed, and a great number wounded; and that the Enterprize had only two men wounded. The Tripolitan was afterwards carried into Malta. This news we believe is entitled to full credit; as Captain Fitch, the day before he sailed, dined with the American Consul, who communicated to him this information, and observed, that he received it from an authentic source.

[Since the above was prepared for the press, the Editor of the New-York Gazette has had the perusal of a letter, of which the following is an extract.

Extract of a letter from Malta to a respectable house in this city, dated Sept. 21, 1801.

"The United States Schooner Enterprize, Captain Sterrett, has captured a Tripolitan, of much superior force, and carried her into Malta. Nearly one half of the crew of the Barbarian was killed, and not a man of the other hurt—so says Commodore Dale's letter to our Consul at Gibraltar.

"The latest news from Egypt mentions, that Alexandria still remained in the hands of the French, but from necessity, must soon fall into the hands of the English."

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 2.

On Saturday last, JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, Esq. was elected Governor, by the Legislature of New-Jersey, by a majority of ten votes. AARON OGDEN, Esq. the Federal candidate, had 20, Mr. Bloomfield 30. One Federalist was absent.

Upon misinformation, we stated on the 30th ult. that Mr. Newman, of the War-Office had been *removed*. We since learn, to the contrary, that he applied to the Secretary for permission to retire, and in an answer, couched in the most flattering terms, obtained leave. The Secretary, on this occasion observed, that he considered Mr. Newman's determination a loss to the public as well as himself:—that it was with regret he consented to his retirement, and would consider Mr. Newman's remaining in office until the expiration of the quarter, a fortunate circumstance:—that it was not to be expected that he could supply the place with equal talents and industry, and concludes with assuring him that he has the most perfect confidence in his integrity, and a high respect for his talents.

The French *ex*-administrations have never been so much abused in the American or English prints as they are now in the Paris papers. Every degree of tyranny, cruelty, fraud, ignorance, hypocrisy and treachery is therein charged upon the "dregs and feces" which successively administered the mock government from 1790, to the period when Buonaparte, executing the national will, destroyed with the bayonet the system which gave the factions activity and force; and eradicated the rank weeds of jacobinism and democracy. From the mouths then of the French nation we test the accuracy of our former denunciations of French rulers, who readily found willing apologists and time-serving encomiasts, in the whole herd of jacobin papers, from the "devil's speaking-trumpet," down to its echo, the "lying Chronicle." Buonaparte has "corrected the procedure" in France; we can therefore readily account, why in the Aurora that country is denied the title of republic, and the Chief Consul is branded a despot.

[*Boston Cent.*

IT is with much satisfaction we inform the Public, that Sir *Benjamin West*, Historical Painter to the King of Great Britain, is engaged in painting, as a *present*, for the *Pennsylvania Hospital*, a large Picture to be placed, by the Managers of the Hospital, in one of the rooms of the institution. The subject of the Picture is of Sir Benjamin's own choice. It is the Blessed. REDEEMER of mankind extending his aid to the infirm and afflicted of all ranks and conditions in life. The Picture is particularly directed to the following passages in St. Matthew, chapter xxi. verses 14 and 15:—"And the blind and the lame came to him in the temple, and he healed them."—"And when the chief priests and scribes saw the wonderful things that he did, and the children crying in the temple, and saying, Hosanna to the Son of David: they were sore displeased." It is not easy to conceive of a subject more fortunately chosen for a picture which is designed for an institution whose great object is the dispensation of health and happiness to the infirm and miserable. There can be little doubt, that the painting will be executed in Sir Benjamin's highest style of design and colouring. And how much may not be expected from the sublime pencil of the great American Artist, who has, long since, attained to one of the highest stations in his profession, and who is, perhaps, unequalled by any painter, in modern times, in the walk of *Sacred* Historical Painting? The size of the Picture, including the frame, is sixteen feet wide, and ten feet high. The sketch has already been exhibited at the Royal Academy, and has met with the general approbation of the lovers of the fine arts.

Copy of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Liverpool to their correspondent in this city, dated August 28.

Since our advices of the 17th inst. the weather has continued extremely propitious to our harvest, which is now almost universal—in the southern counties the new crops are already got up—in other parts of the kingdom they are housing with much industry, and all accounts agree in representing them to be very luxuriant, and the season one of the finest ever remembered. Under these circumstances, provender of every description has undergone a great and rapid depreciation, and the market seems now to have become confirmedly dull, for although there appears some hesitation on the part of holders to accept present prices, we think it is more to be imputed to their reluctance of suffering such heavy sacrifices, than to any real prospect of advance.

The long expected supplies of rice from the East-Indies are not yet arrived, but this article being so nearly allied with other descriptions of grain, has equally participated in the general depression, and from the subjoined quotations, you perceive it is now almost reduced to its wonted limits.

It is yet impracticable to assertain what may be the real extent of this year's crops, or how far they may prove adequate to our necessities, nor is it known what measures the Parliament may adopt at the ensuing session relative to the abolition, or partial continuance of the bounties, which we beg leave to remind expire on the 1st october next; but the moment we can acquire any knowledge thereof, you may rely upon its being immediately communicated. In other articles of your export there is little or not any variation, except that Cotton is 1d a 2d per lb lower, without any appearance of early improvement.

According to the report of the committee for superintending the introduction of wholesome water into the city of Philadelphia, the expences incurred in the undertaking amount to the sum of *two hundred and twenty thousand, three hundred and ten dollars and fifty-five and an half cents*: The works, although not yet completed, are in such forwardness as to be capable of supplying a great part of the city with water. There are now laid in different parts of the city twenty-nine thousand and nine hundred and sixty-three feet of pipe. The engines, in their present state, are capable of pumping *three millions of gallons in every twenty-four hours.*

ALEXANDRIA, *October* 28.

Report says, Mr. Tucker, of Georgia, is appointed Postmaster General, in the place of Mr. Habersham, resigned.

NATCHEZ, *September* 22.

Extract of a letter from the city of New-Orleans to one of the Editors, dated the 15*th inst.*

"There is a variety of news here, but I am too weak (having been sick with the fever) to attempt giving it you farther, than that this country is absolutely ceded to the French by the Spaniards, by the treaty ratified the 11 March last—and that Bowles and the Indians are very troublesome at the Appalachi, having killed several Spanish soldiers and settlers."

Departed this life yesterday, Mr. ALEXANDER SCOTT, son of the late Thomas Scott, Esq. of Washington, Pennsylvania.

September 29.

We learn that seven Spanish officers have been committed to the Principal, in New-Orleans, for committing a gross insult to the FLAG of his Catholic Majesty: hanged it first and then set it on fire. It is conjectured, from the nature of the crime, that they will suffer the severest punishment the laws of Spain can inflict.

FRANKFORT, (Ken.) *October* 30.

We understand that col. James Smith, who was dispatched some time since by the Presbyterian churches of this state, to endeavor to prevail on the western Indians to receive ministers of the gospel among them, and educate their children, has returned, without having been able to accomplish the object of his mission.

It seems the Indians holds the same ideas, with regard to education and christianity, that they have for centuries. They informed col. Smith, that if schools could be established amongst them to teach them in their own tongue, they would encourage it; but to send their children at a distance among strangers they could not, as they would learn nothing that could be of advantage to them, and would forget their own language, when they returned, "they would not know how to build a cabbin, or hunt for a livelihood."

With regard to religion; they say, that they are satisfied with their own, and they do not see any advantage that would result to them from a change; but could they be made sensible of the superior advantage of the Christian religion over theirs, they would embrace it.

We further learn; that where the game is scarce, the Indians cultivate the earth, and are beginning to raise stock; that civilization appears to advance slowly among them, and the pleasing hope is entertained, they will, in a few years, make more rapid advances. They express the warmest friendship for the United States, and say: war would prove their ruin, if not their extermination.

We are also told, that col. Smith is preparing an account of his mission, for the press; It will include the talks between him and the Indians. His being perfect master of several Indian tongues, will enable him to give their talks, literally translated.

The public, who must feel interested in the mission, which had it succeeded, would have tended greatly to extend the light of the gospel, will, we make no doubt, would be highly entertained with the intended publication.

We got the above information from a gentleman of respectability, who saw col. Smith since his return;—Should there be any error in it, we hope it will be corrected.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *November* 13, 1801.

The Kentucky Gazette of the 30th October, says, "By a gentleman just arrived from Wilkinsonville, we are informed, that General Wilkinson left that place on the 15th instant, the other Commissioners having sailed a few days before for the Chickasaw Bluffs, where a conference was to be held with the Chickasaws about the first of next month."

The silly practice of the Jacobins in coupling the word *Tory* with that of *Federalist*, will avail them nothing, so long as the generation lives which effected the Independence of our country, and which established, and have hitherto supported the *Federal Government*. When another generation shall grow

up and assume the character of '75 men (as some lads just out of their leading strings already presume to do) and when a few thousand more of 'scape gallowses from other countries, and 'scape jails in our own, shall also become patriots of '75—we may expect the word *Tory* to have great effect, and be sufficient to take off the head of any virtuous man who may then be alive.

[*N. Hamp. paper.*

The following extract from Mr. Howard's Works, affords a striking view of the benefits of moral and religious Education equally diffused through a country, contrasted with the evil effects of the neglect of it; and particularly claims the attention of PARENTS *and those who have youth committed to their care.*

FIFTY eight persons have suffered death for capital crimes in Scotland, in 20 years. The population of that country amounts to 1,600 000 souls. During the same period 434 persons suffered death, in Norfolk, in England, the population of which amounts to but 800,000 souls. In Scotland every person is taught to read and write, and the Bible there, is the universal school book. In the six counties of Norfolk, there are splendid churches, and high salaries given to the clergy, but the moral and religious education of the poor is neglected, and hence the number of their crimes and public executions.

LONGEVITY.

An old British pensioner lately died at Montreal, (Canada) aged 118 years and eight months. This aged man was born at Tournai, in France, in the year 1682; he served seven years in Bank's Hanoverian Dragoons; returned to his native country, remained there fourteen years, from thence went to Germany, where he lived twenty-four years; afterwards came with some emigrants to New-York, where he was sold as a servant for four years to pay his passage; at the expiration of his service, he enlisted in the 44th Regiment, in which he served six years and an half, was discharged at the conclusion of the peace in 1763, and has ever since resided in Canada. Notwithstanding his surprising age he was not only sensible and conversable, but could relate many circumstances which occurred during Queen Ann's reign. He called at the Pay-Office once a month for his pension.

A NUMBER OF PUBLIC

HORSES,

Will be Sold at Auction, on Saturday the 14th instant, at the United States Stables in this place. Six Months credit will be given on good security.

Pittsburgh, November 12, 1801.

JOHN HANNAH,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen and Ladies of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in the house lately occupied by Mr. M'Knight, taylor, in Fourth Street between Market and Wood Streets, and next house to the Store of Mr. John Irwin. He hopes from his experience in the above business, and having laid in a stock of the best materials, and from his attention and desire to please, he will give general satisfaction to all those who may favour him with their custom.

Pittsburgh, November 12, 1801.

N. B. Two or Three good Journeymen will meet with a good and steady seat of work, by an early application.

Strayed or Stolen out of the subscriber's pasture on the Coal-Hill, one mile from Pittsburgh, on the night of the 16th of October last, a bright bay HORSE, about fourteen hands and three inches high, a natural trotter, blind of the right eye, and a lump on the side of his belly, occasioned by the stroke of a cow.—Whoever takes up said Horse and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and if stolen, and the thief brought to conviction, TWENTY DOLLARS and reasonable charges, paid by

HENRY BELTZHOOVER.

November 12, 1801.

STRAY MARE.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber living in Unity township, Westmoreland county, on the 14th of October inst. a MOUSE COLOURED DUN MARE, with an eel back. She has a scar on the right eye-lid, occasioned by a cut. She is about 12 years old, and a natural trotter. She is about 13 or 14 hands high. Any person that informs where she is, shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home.

HENRY SPOON.

October 13, 1801.

LANDS FOR SALE,

Of Full Rate Quality, PATENTED.

200 acres in Crawford county, on the east bank of French creek, about 4 miles below Meadville. It is esteemed one of the most valuable tracts of land on French creek.

In the First Donation District.

No. 153, 200 acres—Situate about one mile west of the mouth of Muddy creek.

No. 158, 200 acres—Being one and an half tract east of the mouth of Muddy creek, and about 4 miles west of Bartel Laffer's, on the Franklin road.

No. 170, 200 acres—Situate about two miles west of the Franklin road, and one tract north of the Depreciation and Donation line, adjoining an extensive settlement.

No. 1757, 200 acres—Situate one tract from the western boundary of the state, and two from the south line of the district, in the vicinity of a settlement on Beaver creek.

Second Donation District.

No. 41, 250 acres—Situate on the state road from Pittsburgh to Franklin, about one mile and an half north of Slippery-rock creek.

No. 179, 250 acres—Situate on the south boundary of the district, and the 5th survey from the state line, bounded north by settled lands of James M'Williams, Francis M'Farland and others, on the Mahoning branch of Beaver creek.

No. 1794, 200 acres—Situate one tract from the western boundary of the state, and four west of No. 179.

Third Donation District.

No. 647, 200 acres—In Mercer county, on waters of Shenango creek, 5 surveys east of the western boundary of the district, and one from the north line thereof.

Sixth Donation District.

No. 1196, 200 acres—Situate in Crawford county, one tract west of the south east corner of the Donation surveys, and adjoining settled lands on Oil creek.

No. 1209, 200 acres—Situate near Mr. Plumer's on the state road from Franklin to Waterford.

Seventh Donation District.

No. 1481, 200 acres—Situate on waters of Woodcock creek, Crawford county, about two miles east of the settlement.

Tenth Donation District.

No. 240, 200 acres—East of Waterford, on the waters of French creek.

Depreciation Lands.

In District No. 4, commonly called Cunningham's District.

No. 39, 40, and 41—Situate adjoining, and each containing 235 acres 135 perches. They are within one mile of the Allegheny river, and about of Pittsburgh.

No. 42, adjoining No. 41—Containing 306 acres and 58 perches, bounded on one corner by the Allegheny river, and including the mouth of Deer creek.

No. 91 and 92, adjoining on waters of Deer creek, each containing 235 acres, & 125 perches.

No. 97, 98, and 99—Situate on the west branch of Deer creek, adjoining, and each containing the same quantity as the preceding, from 4 to 2 miles of the Allegheny river.

No. 100 and 101—On the bank of the Allegheny river below Bull creek. No. 100, contains 232 acres and 152 perches, and No. 101, 211 acres and 131 perches.

No. 104 and 105—Situate adjoining on the east branch of Deer creek, each containing 212 acres and 40 perches.

No. 106—Containing 212 acres and 40 perches, on the same waters, adjoining No. 105.

No. 107—Contains 212 acres and 40 perches, on the same waters, and adjoins No. 106.

No. 131, 132, and 133—Situate adjoining on Deer creek and Coal run, each containing 259 acres and 69 perches.

In District No. 5, commonly called Elder's District.

Nos. 27	acres 257	1-10th	mouth of
28	296	3-4	Buffaloe ck.
30	259	2-5	
31	215	7-10	
32	259	4-5	
33	285	4-5	
38	269	4-5	
39	256	4-5	
40	256	4-5	
41	256	4-5	
42	254	7-10	
45	213	2-10	
46	245	2-10	
50	259	2-5	
79	219	1-10	
80	239	1-10	
149	253	8-10	
249	201	7-10	
246	230	3-10	
270	203	9-10	
272	203	9-10	

The above Twenty-one tracts are situate on Buffaloe creek and Limestone run, convenient to the Allegheny river—are generally of the best quality, well watered and timbered.

Unquestionable titles will be made for all the above described Lands, and liberal credit given for the purchase money of the greater part.—Apply to THOMAS COLLINS, Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh. November 9, 1801.

Some time in July last, came to the place of the subscriber, living on the south side of the Monongahela river, about three miles above Pittsburgh, Three SHEEP. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

EDWARD M'EUEN.

November 11, 1801.

THE Inhabitants of M'Kee's Port and its vicinity are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has commenced the practice of MEDICINE in all its different branches in the town of M'Kee's Port, and hopes by punctuality and attention to business to answer the expectation of those who may call on him for Medical aid.

JAMES MARTIN.

November 12, 1801.

Public Notice.

THE partnership of MAHON and SHARP, late Storekeepers in this place, is dissolved, and their books, notes and accounts left in my hands for collection. All persons indebted to them are requested to make payment to me immediately, otherwise suits will be commenced in a very short period from the date of this notice.

JOHN WILKINS.

Pittsburgh, November 12, 1801.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

LONDON, *September* 10.

The intelligence we stated on Monday is daily confirmed. The duke of York is at Portsmouth inspecting the fortifications, assisted by able officers; and he will make the circuit of the coast as far as Norfolk, for this purpose.—By a letter from Brighton, we find he is expected at that place in a day or two. A camp is formed there for ten thousand men, and some of the guards have arrived at the appointed spot. To begin forming a camp at this season of the year, is an explicit declaration that ministers have recently seen new cause to apprehend an attack upon our coast by the enemy. The new cause, we believe, consist not only of the menaces preparations of the French, but the almost certain and speedy rupture of the negociations. The duke of York will order new means of defence on every part of the coast which may be thought the most vulnerable, and his attention will be particularly directed to Suffex which we long since stated ministers apprehended to be the real object of the enemy, if they actually design invasion. Of this there can be no doubt, as far as preparations and menaces go. The bustle in all their ports the nearest to London, the marching of troops and artillery to the coasts; these movements have been repeatedly stated; and in the Paris journals to the 7th, which we received yesterday, find a circular letter of very great importance from the maritime prefect, at Angers, to the sub-prefects. It is there announced, that "the French soldiers having obtained peace on the continent by conquest, it remains for the French seamen *to obtain peace on the seas by conquest* likewise. The task of the soldiers is fulfilled; that of the sailors *is beginning—the moment approaches*—armaments are ordered in *all* the ports of the republic, and all the seamen are to be put in *requisition*." This letter has not been officially published by the French government, which, so far from being ostentatious respecting the preparations against Britain, conducts them with the greatest secrecy. The French papers are nearly silent on the subject, and the best intelligence we obtain is from the Hamburg paper, sent to us by a private correspondent at Bruffels. In addition to this letter of the maritime prefect, we find that admiral Winter is strictly ordered to sail the moment of the equinoxial gales drive the English fleet from the coast of Holland. He is desired to join the flotilla, "the advanced guard," under Admiral Latouche, at Boulogne. If these circumstances do not induce ministers to take every precaution, they will be as criminal as those who assert "the alarm of invasion is all a ministerial humbug."

On Monday, we not only stated the departure of the Guards, and of the duke of York to review the coasts, but that the negotiation had approached to an important crisis, & that something decisive in it was to be immediately done at Weymouth, Mr. Addington left town for that place, soon after the important conference at the duke of York's on Friday, at which the rupture of the negociations was not only foreseen, but the resolution taken of increasing our means of defence, in consequence of private information. Mr. Addington returns this day. What the steps are, which have been taken in respect to the treaty, we do not know; but it is reported by well informed persons, that ministers having about a fortnight ago made certain propositions to Buonaparte, in the form of an ultimatum, with the design of pressing him to a decision, and to bring about an open and regular treaty, he has demanded the [illegible] stitution of most of the colonies of the allies of France, as a preliminary to a negociation—Upon this, it was on Friday resolved, [illegible] the conference at York house; to prepare [illegible] gainst invasion, and to send Mr. Addington to the king, with a view of taking some important step. Perhaps the negociation will be broken off, and something published immediately; but it is more in the character of the present ministers to send couriers to Paris; and the farce may still be kept up till nearly the meeting of parliament, as the denouement, will then have a much more serviceable effect on the public.

September 11.

In the beginning of last month the Janissaries at Belgrade mutinied, and compelled the Pacha of that place to throw himself into the citadel, with a small number of officers and men who remained faithful to him.—The rebels on this occasion declared themselves in favour of Passwan Oglou. Soon after, however, some of the oldest of the Janissaries, apparently full of contrition at this shameful dereliction of their honour, duty and allegiance, sent an act of submission to the threatened Pacha, who received it joyfully, left the citadel, and returned to his former residence in the city. But in the night of the 14th ult. many of the malcontents found means to get into Belgrade, in troops of from ten to twenty, and a new insurrection broke out, which forced the harrassed Pacha to seek again refuge in the citadel, where he expected to be attacked; the number of his followers had also been greatly diminished. The whole city of Belgrade was in terror and consternation; and many merchants and rich Turks fled with their goods and valuable effects to Semlin. The letters from Semlin positively assert, that the rebellious Janissaries had been actually bombarding their Pacha in the citadel ever since the 17th ult. and when these accounts came away, a fire had broken out in several places. A corps of Passwan Oglou's troops was then on its march to join the rebels. The Turkish merchants who remained, were no longer permitted to convey away any of their goods; but the Greeks from Semlin, and Austrian subjects, were respected, and at liberty to dispose of their property as they pleased.

Dispatches, supposed to be of great importance, were received by Mr. Otto, and communicated to ministers. It was yesterday reported with confidence that the negociation is on the eve of being broken off, if not absolutely at an end; and stocks experienced a depression of above one per cent.—There was a rumour likewise that Mr. Addington is about to retire, and that Mr. Pitt was again coming in. If it be true that the negociation is really at an end, we shall not be surprised to see Mr. Pitt come forward from behind the curtain. If the negociation be not entirely off, we believe it will not last much longer. We see very little hopes of its success.

September 15.

A second and more considerable division of Lord Nelson's force sailed from the Downs for Boulogne on Thursday. It consisted of the York, of 64, and Isis of 50 guns, with several other ships of war. His Lordship, on Wednesday, received intelligence by one of our armed vessels, that the enemy's flotilla had moved out of the harbour to Boulogne roads, the winds having abated. Hence, a suspicion arises of their design to put to sea. By our Margate letter, it appears the small ships of war in the roads there, have been put in motion, to join Lord Nelson in the Downs, no doubt; and, it is said, his Lordship himself will put to sea, to prevent the movements of the enemy, who, it is believed, will attempt to bring the fleet of gun-boats that is in Calais out of that place to Boulogne.—Notwithstanding recent events, the parties will again come to blows, if the French again come within their reach.

The capture of Belgrade, the Bulwark of the Turkish empire in Europe, by a corps of Janissaries commanded by officers in the service of Passwan Oglou, has produced the greatest sensation at Vienna. Passwan Oglou has it now in his power to threaten the capital of Turkey. It is mentioned, as a positive fact, that the Emperor of Germany, by virtue of a secret article in the treaty of Luneville, has promised not to take any measures to stop or hinder the progress of the Pacha of Widden, as long as the latter shall continue to observe the laws good neighbourhood, and abstain from molesting the Austrian subjects, whether Greeks or Christians

OFFICIAL.

Appointment by the President,

GIDEON GRAINGER, Post-Master General, in the place of Joseph Habersham, resigned.

reparing for the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be Publiſhed, The

REPUBLICAN BEACON;

Or, Memoirs and Political Lucubrations of

Alexander Fowler, Eſq.

a Brigadier General of the Pennſylvania Militia, formerly an Officer in the Britiſh King's 18th, or Royal Iriſh Regiment of Foot, in which Britiſh Tyranny will be diſplayed in a variety of inſtances.

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EPITOME OF THE CONTENTS.

THESE Memoirs contain miſcellaneous pieces wrote during the Revolutionary War, and publiſhed in the American and Engliſh papers—Letters to and from General Fowler whilſt a Britiſh Officer, on the views and policy of the Britiſh Cabinet—His perſecution at Boſton in 1775, by General Gage, the Britiſh Commander in Chief, for daring to announce his Political principles—A charge preferred againſt him by a combination of Sycophants, for declaring at Philadelphia in 1773, "THAT HE WAS DETERMINED TO RESIGN HIS COMMISSION, SOONER THAN DRAW HIS SWORD AGAINST THE INJURED AMERICANS"—His Trial on this Charge—His Treatment during this Inquiſitorial Trial, and the eventual effects thereof—He retires from the King's ſervice, and embarks at Boſton for England—His conduct whilſt there—He inſtitutes a ſuit in London, by the advice of the celebrated Serjeant Glynne, againſt General Gage, for a malicious Proſecution—Damages laid at FIVE THOUSAND GUINEAS—The Event—He ſettles his private affairs in England, and takes an emphatic farewell of his Native Country—He arrives in France, and waits upon the American Commiſſioners—He embarks from Nantz, and arrives in America—His Addreſs to Congreſs—His infirmities rendering him unable to take an active part againſt the Britiſh invaders, he is appointed by Congreſs to the confidential Office of Auditor of the Weſtern Department—His conduct therein—Concluding with ſome Obſervations on the Conduct of General B—— alias the Big Moon, who is eventually charged by the Citizens of Pittſburgh with a long liſt of Oppreſſions, and removed from the Command of the Department, in which buſineſs General Fowler became the oſtenſible Proſecutor in behalf of the People.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING withdrawn from the turpitude of the times, and the prattling of politics to a ſmall farm, I had determined that the evening of my life ſhould have been ſpent in retirement, but the clamours of party ſpirit, and calumnies of faction, has roufed me from this determination. Dragged forward by the wickedneſs of ſome, and the weakneſs of others, I have been compelled to ſubmit my conduct during the revolutionary war, to the inveſtigation of my fellow citizens, which I flatter myſelf can never be imputed by the liberal as the effects of either vanity or ſelf-intereſt, when it muſt appear evident to *all*, that compulſion is the cauſe. But methinks I hear ſome exclaim,—Is not this General Fowler an Engliſh man? True. Was he not an officer in the Britiſh King's ſervice? Granted. From whence then ſprings his reſentment to his native country. I will tell you, my fellow citizens. I never oppoſed the views of my country, until thoſe views became repugnant to the ſpirit of the conſtitution, and the inherent rights of mankind. Nay, I went further—I oppoſed my own intereſt, when that intereſt, ſecluded candour and integrity, and I indignantly ſpurned the honors of my profeſſion, when thoſe honors became the recompence of ſervility, and were to be purchaſed by oppreſſion and injuſtice. Curſe on the wealth and honor gained by ſuch means! Compared with its poſſeſſion poverty is ſplendor, and a cabbin * becomes more honorable than a palace.

The parade of garriſons, and din of arms, having been my academy from an early period of my life until the meridian of it, is ill-calculated for ſtudy; and attic diction, fine turned periods, and poliſhed numbers, are as ſeldom the production as the pride of an Old Soldier; but to Republicans plain dealing ſounds beſt, and the diſintereſted honeſt man who has openly purſued a fair name, requires neither the pen of a Pope, nor the pencil of an Angelo, to embelliſh or put a gloſs on his actions. My conduct and ſufferings for the cauſe of American Independence, ſhall be pourtrayed in honeſt home-ſpun language flowing ſpontaneouſly from the heart; for a plain ſtory requires little art, and recorded facts admit of no embelliſhment.

However, I here beg leave to appriſe my fellow citizens, that on the peruſal of the REPUBLICAN BEACON, it will not be found that my ſervices to my King and Country, long and faithful as they were, procured me a penſion at court—that my principles put money in the funds—or that my integrity annexed a ſlave to my retinue; but theſe are laurels which if ambition and avarice cannot envy, honeſt men will not condemn; for during eighteen years that I ſerved as an an officer in the Britiſh King's ſervice, I ſerved with the conſciouſneſs of duty diſcharged to my country, and humanity to my fellow creatures; but my feelings not comporting with the diſſolute, deſpotic views of a Britiſh cabinet, I retired from the ſervice after an unheard of proſecution, on the 9th day of October, 1775, not however like the warriors of the Eaſt loaded with the ſpoils and plunder of the induſtrious, but in the pride of honorable poverty, maimed and loaded with oppreſſion for conduct that merited a better fate, and with the heart-felt conſolation of having attended, in all ſituations, to the intereſt of my country, and the glory of having neglected my own.

As I cannot, I conceive, have a nobler Epitaph than the accuſation the Royal Ruffians exhibited againſt me in 1775, I take this opportunity of recommending it to my executors, as ſuch, requeſting that it may be executed by William Cunningham, Stone cutter, in his beſt manner.

EPITAPH.

Here lies the body of Alexander Fowler, aged ——. He was born in Northumberland, in Great-Britain, and ſerved as an Officer in his Country's ſervice, from an early period of his life, until the meredian of it; but ſo much was he oppoſed to the claims of Great-Britain, over America, that he openly and indignantly declared, on the eve of the American Revolution, "That he was determined to reſign his commiſſion, ſooner than draw his ſword againſt the injured Americans." For which declaration, altho' he ſuffered a political martyrdom, he had no cauſe to regret, for America became Independent, and he enjoyed the pleaſing conſolation of living and dying a Free Man.

"Such in theſe moments, as in all the paſt,
Oh ſave my Country, Heaven! was his laſt."

—

The REPUBLICAN BEACON will be publiſhed by ſubſcription, and as ſoon as ſuch a number of ſubſcriptions are received as will defray the expence of publication, the work will be ſtruck off on good paper and a handſome type.—The price to ſubſcribers will be One Dollar.

Subſcriptions are received at Mr. Scull's Printing Office, John Wilkins, Eſq. Andrew Richardſon, Eſq. Samuel Jones, Eſq. Recorder, Mr. Thomas Bracken, and Mr. Henderſon, Pittſburgh—Ephraim Jones, Eſq late Sheriff; Captain George Robinſon, Major Joſeph Aſhton, and John Fowler, Eſq. Pine townſhip; Samuel Findley, Eſq. Samuel Cunningham, Eſq. and Abdiel M'Clure, Eſq. Butler county; John Littleford, Eſq. Mercer county; George Fowler, Franklin; David Mead, Eſq. and Doctor Kennedy, Meadville; Thomas Rees, Eſq. and Col. Forſter, Presqu'iſle; Jonathan Coulter, Eſq. and William Plummer, Eſq. Beaver; Col. Thomas Stokely, and Mr. John Purviance, Waſhington; Mr. Sterling Johnſton, M'Kee's Port; Colonel Bayard and Col. M'Farland, Elizabeth Town; Andrew Monroe, Eſq. Canonſburgh; Col. H. Noble, and George Vallandigham, Noblesburgh; Col. John Sproat, Beaver county; Colonel Bernard Gilleland, Butler county; Col. Robert Reed, Mercer county; Col. Martin, Peters creek.

* General Fowler reſides now in the evening of his life in a Cabbin. His principles taught him to be ſatisfied with little, and to be content under a clapboard roof. He enjoys good health, and continues conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous in his politics, and ſooner than depart an iota from what he thinks juſt and right he would ſubmit to live on a barren glade.

To the Public.

THE Managers of the Pennſylvania Population Company being informed, that reports are induſtriouſly circulated with a view to impreſs the public mind unfavourably to their title, by ſtating, that they have not been able to procure patents for their lands weſt of the Allegheny; think proper, to prevent perſons from being impoſed on by ſuch reports, to procure and publiſh the following Notarial Certificate made from actual inſpection of the patents depoſited in their office in the city of Philadelphia, and to forward the certificate to the Printer hereof, for the examination of thoſe who deſire it.

—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I, PETER LOHRA, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, reſiding in the City of Philadelphia, by lawful authority commiſſioned and ſworn, Do hereby certify and atteſt unto all whom it doth or may concern, That on the day of the date hereof, I went to the Office of the Pennſylvania Population Company in the ſaid city, and found therein depoſited, Eight Hundred and Four ſeveral original and genuine Patents, for Eight Hundred and Four ſeveral Tracts of Land, ſurveyed by virtue of warrants iſſued in purſuance of the Act of Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, of the third day of April, 1792, to John Field, William Cramond, and James Gibſon, in truſt for the ſaid Pennſylvania Population Company, the ſaid Lands being north and weſt of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and Conewango creek, in Pennſylvania, and ſituated as follows, to wit:—Five Hundred and Sixty Four Tracts in Diſtrict No. 1, late Thomas Reeſe deputy ſurveyor's—One Hundred and Eighty Three Tracts in Diſtrict No. 2, late William Power deputy ſurveyor's—Thirty Six Tracts in Diſtrict No. 4, late Thomas Stokeley deputy ſurveyor's, and Twenty One Tracts in the Diſtrict late John Hoge deputy ſurveyor's.

In Teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the eighteenth day of June, 1801.

(Seal.)

PETER LOHRA, Notary.

BLANKS.

Juſtices Summonſes, Executions, &c. for ſale at this Printing Office.

Juſt publiſhed and for ſale at this Office,

An ALMANACK,

For the year 1802.

Country Storekeepers and others may be ſupplied at 50 *Cents per dozen.*

October 15, 1801.

GABRIEL DUBAC,

Has juſt received and opened for Sale, at his Store in Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, a handſome aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

Together with

GROCERIES

of the beſt quality, which he will ſell on very moderate terms.

Pittſburgh, October 22, 1801.

A ROBBERY

Committed on the night of the 16th inſtant—

FIFTEEN WATCHES, two of which have gold caſes; one with an enamelled braſs outſide caſe and braſs back; one the caſe thickened with gold—both French make.

Several of the Silver Watches are of Rawe's make London; one of Dublin make, maker's name Store: one Watch ſhews the day of the month through a hole in the face.

Several are double Silver caſed Watches of Engliſh make—the ſingle caſed Watches are French.

Any perſon diſcovering the Thief or Robbers and ſecuring him in any Jail, or brings him to Pittſburgh, ſhall receive the ſum of

Twenty Dollars,

beſides reaſonable expences, by me

JOHN PARKER,
Watchmaker, Pittſburgh.

October 16, 1801.

This Day is Publiſhed,

And may be had of

ZADOK CRAMER,

by the Groſs, Dozen or Single,

An Almanack, for 1802,

CONTAINING, beſides a variety of miſcellaneous matter, a Synopſis of the Inhabitants, Buildings, Trades, Profeſſions, Manufactories, &c. in the Town and vicinity of Pittſburgh, the Cenſus of the United States, &c.—To which will alſo be added, for thoſe who chuſe to purchaſe, the Conſtitution of the United States.

Price, per Dozen, with the Conſtitution, One Dollar, ſingle Twelve and an half Cents—without, 50 Cents, ſingle 7 Cents.

Pittſburgh.

Taken up adrift in the

Ohio river, a Pine CANOE, made after the Indian faſhion, about 20 feet long. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JACOB VERNOR.

Hamilton's Island, October 22, 1801.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY *of good ſound* BARLEY *for making Beer Malt, for which a generous price will be given. Apply to the ſubſcriber on Market ſtreet, Pittſburgh*

JAMES YEAMAN, Baker.

Auguſt 28, 1801. *tf*

N. B. A perſon who underſtands making Malt and brewing Beer, will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.

NEW FALL GOODS.

William Woods & Co.

Have juſt received at their Store oppoſite the Court Houſe, a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell very low for caſh or approved of country produce.

Pittſburgh, September 9, 1801. tf.

JAMES BERTHOUD,

WATER STREET,

Near HENDERSON'S FERRY,

Wholeſale and Retail.

Beſides the different kinds of GOODS, enumerated in the laſt Advertiſement, he has juſt received a general aſſortment of

Cloths, Cloathings, Plains,

Blankets, Cotton and Linnen Check, Laces, Flannels, Cotton and Worſted Stockings, Jeans, Silk Umbrellas, Writing Paper, &c.

A ſupplement of

Groceries, Queenſware, &c.

Pittſburgh, September 15, 1801.

For Sale, at the Printing Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette, (Price, Five Dollars*)*

READ'S DIGEST

Of all ſuch Acts of Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, as concern the Commonwealth at large—to which is added, an Appendix, containing a variety of Precedents, (adapted to the ſeveral acts) for the uſe of Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Attornies and Conveyancers.

July 16, 1801.

☞ Subſcribers may be ſupplied with their Books.

CHEAP GOODS.

Scott & Trotter,

Have juſt received, and are now opening at their Store, corner of Market and Second Streets, an extenſive and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

conſiſting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD CHINA, QUEENS, GLASS and TIN WARE, BAR IRON, STEEL, SALT, &c. &c. &c.—Which they are determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices for caſh or approved country produce.

In the above aſſortment there is

Iriſh Linnens, Silks and warranted Boulting Cloths.

Pittſburgh, September 10, 1801. tf.

NEW STORE.

Iſaac Gregg,

IS juſt opening, in one of the front rooms in *Judge Brackenridge's* buildings, a few doors above Meſſrs. Barkers Store, a large and handſome aſſortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reduced prices; he will be happy in furniſhing thoſe of his former cuſtomers, and hopes that his conduct in buſineſs, will not only merit the approbation of his friends, but that of the public in general.

Pittſburgh, June 4, 1801.

N. B. The higheſt price will be allowed for all kind of Peltry, alſo, for Country Linnen, and other articles of Country Produce.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his Houſe in Liberty Street, near the Market Houſe,

MAKES and ſells all kinds of Ladies Black Iron and Pluſh Saddles, Gentlemens' Plain Burr, Spring and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all deſcriptions, Saddle-bags, Portmanteus, Valeces, Travelling Canteens, Holſters, Light Horſe Caps, Fire Buckets, and every thing in the Saddlery line done in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He alſo makes Mattraſſes of the beſt quality, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittſburgh, March 18, 1801.

The higheſt prices will be given for Cow Tails, and Horſe Hair. Apply as above.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs, a Lad of about 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

FOR SALE,

The time of a ſmart and very active

Mulatto Girl,

one and twenty years old, and who has about ſeven years to ſerve. Apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, Water Street, near Henderſon's ferry.

Pittſburgh, 24th September, 1801.

Twenty-five Cents per pound,

will be given for

Combed Hogs Briſtles,

by the ſubſcriber, They will anſwer as well after the Hogs are ſcalded, as before, and thoſe of a Hog of a year old, will anſwer. He hopes that to encourage manufactures in this western country they will be ſaved, as their is ſo little trouble in doing it.

JAMES C. RAMSAY, Brush-maker.

Pittſburgh, October 26, 1801.

THE following GOODS, ſuppoſed to be Stolen, was taken from a Mulatto man, who calls himſelf JOHNSTON, and who was apprehended for Horſe Stealing, but who made his eſcape from the conſtable on his way taking him to gaol. The owner or owners of ſaid Goods are hereby required to come forward and make proof thereof, and receive them from the ſubſcriber.

JONATHAN COULTER.

Beaver Town, October 27, 1801.

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Inventory of the Goods.

2 pair caſſimer ſmall cloaths; 2 pair pantaloons; 3 fine waiſtcoats; 3 fine ſhirts; 4 fine handkerchiefs; 1 fine hat; 5 pair cotton and worſted ſtockings; 3 pair ſilk ſtockings; 1 pair coarſe ſtockings; 1 pair bootees; 1 pair buckſkin breeches; 3 bruſhes; 1 bundle papers; 1 ſpelling book; 1 piſtol; 1 pair ſpurs; 1 paper kneebuckles; 1 paper rings and thimbles; 6 cards buttons; 1 pair buckles; 3 razors and two boxes; 1 bunch thread and tape; 1 horſe and an old ſaddle; 1 pair old ſaddle bags; 1 bottle; 13 3-4 yards coarſe linnen in 3 pieces; 15 1-4 yards coarſe linnen in 2 pieces; 1 bag; 1 hone; 1 bridle at Johnſton's, and ſaddle at Cunningham's.